from the came place. No tilings whatever had been suffered to transpire of the defeat of the Old Castle, nor of the tosses the fiducation has matained. Previous to that engagement, there were upon the river all told, 200 fillibrars to strack them as soon as thay told, 200 fillibrars to strack them as soon as thay again attacked Castillo, which would be at 7 o'clock a. m. At 7 o'clock exacts has fillibrars communitate again approached the fort, and was told by Canty that be could not surrender without orders from the General. The said communication the retred, and the fire real. The said communitation that the Castillo. Our troops spain communicated spatial the Castillo. Our troops thewise fires and observed with the bayonet, completely restring the enemy, who field with a loss of 140 mm, and very little loss on our side; a nong them an officer, Salvador Rejas.

THE DESERVERS' TALK.

THE DESERTERS TALL.

The following deplotable tale we select promiseuously from a large number of others upon the same
subject which now crowd our table, and we trust this
will be sufficient to salely the writers of the remainder
that want of space in our columns is the sole cause of
our omitting the entire at length.

The talls of wrong are indeed pittable, and we most

estreetly pray that the day be not distant when the great perpetrators of so many wrongs will be called upon to atone for their belinous crimes.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 25, 1857.

San Josa, Feb. 25, 1837.

Entropy Album—Dear Sirs: Some time since, while the veiling through my native land, I chanced to fall in with a men by the name of Jones, who was acting as a neigration agent for Walker in Nicaragna. He held out such great inducements to me that I, like thousands of other young men, soon made up my mind to go to Nicaragua—not as a soldier, but as a peaceful subgraph.

I was told by this man J nes that if I would go to I was told by this man J nes that if I would go to Nicaragus I should have a free passage from New-Or-leave, and that when I arrived in Nicaragus I should receive 25% acres of land, which I could settle on if I chose; or, if I preferred working for wages, that he would insure me \$75 per mouth at any kind of labor I chose. He also said 'that I could J in the army if I "wished, but not without, for there was no fighting to "be cone, and that Waiker had as large a standing "army as he desired."

There were about 280 of us left New Orleans on the

army as ne desired: There were about 280 of us left New Orleans on the There were about 280 of us left New Orleans on the 26th day of November less for Nicaragus, and arrived at St. George on the 6th of December. When we landed at San George Rie sight that I there saw is too horrible to relate. God forbid that I should ever wis rese such another scene? The sick and wounded had been brought d wn from Granada by the steamer which had arrived early that morning, when they were carried ashore and laid down upon the sandy beach, without blanke's or any other kind of covering when

carried ashore and laid down upon the sandy beach, without blanke's, or any other kind of covering—some not having clothing enough to cover half their person.

It was late in the evening when I saw them, and they had been lying there ever since early in the morning, and had been without tood for about three days! Some were dead others were dying, while the best of them could scarcely move a hand or a foot! My God! thought I, is this the way that Walker treats his sick and grounded? Bitter experience has since taught me and wounded? Bitter experience has since taught me that it is too true that when a man is taken sick or gets wounded in battle, that he is treated no better by

wounded in battle, that he is treated no better by Walker tash if he were a dog.

We had not been in St. George six hours before we were all given a musket and cartride box, and told we he ked to light! One company was even seat off to Graceda to fight before we had been in the country six heurs! Such is the way that the cruel Walker gets his men. They are persuaded to come out as emigrants, with the promise of getting land when they get there; but instead of that they are forced into the army to fight! Tafight too, against an inoffensive people—a people who have given the in no cause for bloodsted. Thus, it is plainly to be seen, that it is not a voluntary act on the part of the men, to ught these innocent people the part of the men to ught these innocent people-but they are compelled to fight them against their own

He generally appoints officers that are like himselfconscience. Men that would do anything for He has not an officer in the army above the grade of Lieutenaut, who is not a drunkard or a gamble! I have seen almost a dozen of them drunk at a time-quartellog and fighting are gamble: I have seen almost a dozen of them druck at a time—quarreling and righting among themselves.

During the two mouths that I was in his service, I never received so much as one picsyme for the hard duty which I had to perform. Instead of receiving pay for my service, I had the misfortane to lose everything that I had, but barely the one suit of cle-hes which I have cit; yet if I am to tonate enough to reach my home in safety I shall feel thankful to that God, who holded the destinies of all men in His hands, that I did not lose my life in so unworthy a cause as that of Walker's in Nicaragus.

I am, Sirs, Your obedientservent.

JAMES W. ANDERSON

ANOTHER DESCRIER'S STORY.

There are now in our initiat a number of the unfortu-nates, who, taking advantage of his Excellency Presi-dent More's proclamation, have seized the earliest opportunity to desert the piratical ranks of the bands Watter. All agree in the most pitlable accounts of their treatment, and many of the forces used to compel them to take up arms; from some of these importan-documents, voluntarily sworn to, we select one for the information of our renders, and when it shall have been read, we think all will concur with as that the sough the earth be ridged of so demonineal a scourge the

the earth be fitued to a document the original of the copy and tratelation of a document the original of which is to be found in Hannoverian Consulste:

On the 18th of February, 1857, at 4 o'close in the afternoon, William Abrberg, a Hannoverian subject, a doctor by prefession, swore on the Biole to tall the control of truth in regly to such questions as may be put to him.

To the question, Whether he had been in the service of William Walker and how long? he stated that he came as a passenger for California, with the rest of his family, in June last year, but that on his arrival at the Virgin, Walker forced him to take arms.

To the constian, Humbard has been treated while in

To the question, How had he been treated while in Walker's ranks? he said that from the first day he had a treatment as inhuman as cruel, and that from that time his only thought had been how to effect his escape, which he could not do until the lat of February, at 7

p. m., from Virgin Bay. To the question, What was the general feeling

which he could not do until the lat of February, at 7 p. m., from Virgin Bay.

To the question, What was the general feeling among Walker's men up to the day of his leaving? I be declared that with the exception of 120 or 130 Know-Nothings who adored Walker as a Savior, all the others of his forces were so disgusted that they were all determined to desert on the first opportunity.

To the question—In what condition was Walker and his followers up to the last day of January? He stated that it was of the most lax entable kind; that the bospitals were continually full, and that all those who were taken to the hospital invariably died within a few days; that the sick are left without food, or dectors, and often without even water; that the wounded are all full of maggots, and that there are cases in which they die caten up by animass in the hospital. When asked if he knew anything else of importance, he stated, that in Granada, he knew a Cuban called Don Antonio Bedancon, who persuaded by Gen. Heaningson, had come bringing with him from \$25,000 to \$30,000, which he lent to Walker. During the siege of Granada they forced him to work at one of the cannons, and becoming sick, was sent to the Virgin, where he was put in prison, without any reas in being assigned for so doing, along with Don Frederick Macheit bat he died within a few days, without being attended to, and 'the declarant believes that a similar fate would attend Major Macheit, who was likewise ill.

The declarant likewise declares, that it is his moral conviction that Walker cannot hold out muce longer, even though the allies do not attack him: and that

conviction that Walker cannot hold out muce longer, even though the silies do not attack him: and that Walker will probably be put an end to by his own

people.
Signed by the declarant in the original.
Hashoverias Consulate, 18th February, 1857.
(Signed) GMO NANGE,
Great Britain.
Great Britain.

Grest Britain.

From the Album Semanal (Costa Rican), Feb. 28.

On the afternoon of Monday Col. Maximo Blanco marebed his division into the city, headed by the military band, who had gone out to greet these warriors upon their return. Considering the ardunas duties they have had to encounter, the men looked well and fall of cheerfulness; indeed, a consciousness of having done their duty would of itself produce such effect; but we must not lose sight of the fact that they met with those to welcome their return, whose happy smiles and inward rejoicings would, we protune, at all times produce the most pleasurable demonstrations.

The latest dates we have from General Canas and our allies, bring us to the lefth inst. No declaive action has taken place, and we can only suppose the delay to take its origin in a desire to spare an effusion of blood, as every day brought in fresh deserters and a conviction prevails from the state of destitution and privation to which the bandit's force is reduced, that if a lew more days be allowed, none will remain by him but those desparadoes who having neither home nor place of refines to retire to, cling to the fortunes of the individual who has raised them to the position they now hold, and once driven from which they feel th st obloquy and obscurity must inevitably be their doom.

Independently of these considerations, we know that a fresh division is at present on its march from Liberia to join General Canas. This force will probably operate against San Juan del Sur, whenever the moment shall arrive at which the decisive and final blow is to be struck.

WALKER'S DESERTERS.

From Mr. McDonough, a passenger from California, our reporter has obtained some additional facts of inte-rest. On the arrival of the Golden Gate at Panama, they found there one hundred and sixty men who had succeeded in eccaping from Walker's army. The proclamation of President Mora of Costs Rice, inviting all persons connected with Walker's band was desired

to eccepe from him, and promising them protection and a rafe passage to any part of the United States, had been extensively circulated in all parts of Nicaragua, and even smorg Walker's men-this last being accomplished through the agency of the native women who cense to them with fruits, Acting apouthis offer they left in small numbers, and sometimes singly, as they could escape, and wasked across the menutains to Costa Rica, where they were treated with the utmost kindness, furnished with food, and all their wants attended to.

After they had partially recruited their healths, they were forwarded by the steamer Panama from Punta Arease, on the Pacific side, to Panama. Theace they were taken by railroad to Aspinwall, where one huad red and twenty took passage to New-Orleans, and about twenty-five came by the Illinois to this city, These persons state that at the time of their leaving Walker's cause was hopeless, and the condition of his men terrible. They were destitute of food and clothing -being barefooted, half-naked, half-starved, sick and emaciated; and when they left, Walker had only three bundred effective men.

His treatment of his men was a scandal to civiliza-

tion and humanity. For sixteen days they lived on mule meat. His officers are made up of gamblers and drunkards -generally the offscourings of San Francisco, New-Orleans and New-York. In very many instances, however, the case is different with the men, where they go out intending in good faith to settle as farmers, but being pressed into service immediately on landing.

They stated also that the Costa Rican authorities had offered a reward of \$20,000 for the capture of Wal-

ker shive, or \$10,000 for his head. The steamer Orizaba left San Francisco the same day with the Golden Gate. She was to touch at San Juan del Sur, and come thence to Panama, coenecting with the Texas at Aspinwall.

NOTHING LATER FROM WALKER.

From The Penama Star.

T e Panama Railroad Company's United States Mull steamer Panama, Capt. J. M. Dow, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, arrived at anchorage in this bay on Saturday, 14ts. See brings archorage in this bay on Saturday, 14ts. See brings 19 cabin passengers, 126 men from Walker's army, whose expense are paid to the United States by the Costa Rican Government, and a general eargo, consisting of 570 bales indigo, 1,000 small and 600 large bags of coffee, 6,300 hides, &c.

News to the following dates has been received at this office: Guatemala, Feb. 22; Cojutepeque (Salvador), Feb. 26; Leon, (Nicaragua), Feb. 27; San José, (Costa Rics), March 7.

We have received the Boletin Oficial of Leon (Nic-

argus) to the 25th of February.

The President, through the Secretary of State, having sought from the Consulting Council (Consejo Conro) power to punish persons who express themes acverse to the Government, the Council amended the proposition by recommending the establishment of a proper police who would put down all dis

Isament of a project possible formation.

The decree of February 16, names General José Mora Commander in Chief of the Allies, and General Temes Martinez Commander of the Nicaragoan forces.

The Boletin, in announcing the Clarendon-Dailes Treaty, says that it is more acceptable to Nicaragua than that of 1852, and that the Nicaraguan Government it. ment is willing to scrept it.

There are no other items of news, the papers being

filled with translated extracts from the New-York papers.

COSTA RICA.

We are in receipt of the Boletin Official to March 7,

We are in receipt of the Boletin Official to Marcu 7, and of the Album Semanal to the 5m.

The latter journal publishes the following appeal from the deserters of Walker to their companions. A number of copies of this address have been sent down to Walker's army, and may probably induce others to

AN ADDRESS

TO THOSE WHO STILL CONTINUE TO CLING TO

THE FILLIBUSTER WALKER.

COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW SOLDIERS: We, the undersigned desiring to encourage you to follow our example and leave a dishonorable and thankless service, do hereby pledge our word of honor as fellow soldiers, suc our brotherly faith as countrymen in a foreign land, that implicit reliance may be placed by you all in the proclamations of the Government of Costa Rica, the proclamations of the Government of Costa Rica, invining you to lay down your arms, and promisiong a tree transit and assistance to the United States. The Government of Costa Rica goes still further in practice then in the proclamations, for she allows (and protected all) who prefer remaining and settling in the country to going home, to do so upon as favorable terms as she grants to any foreigners within her territory.

Since we claimed the protection of Costa Rica we have been treated in such a manner as to can e us to regret that we ever hore arms against her, and such as

regret that we ever hore arms against her, and such as to me pire us with sentiments of respect and gradinde, very foreign to flowe with which base and interested parties had inspired us by false representations are we had any other but hostile intercourse with the natives

of the State.

On the route into the country, from the time we can countered the first Costs Rican picket until the present, all our wants have been supplied by the Garage or people for better than the man trap Walker ever supplied them; and there is not a doubt but that the Government will continue to supply them, until we either leave for home or take employment in the coun-try with the view of settling here.

Friends of all grades and countries now in Nieura-

Friends of all grades and countries now in Nicarapna, we carnestly urge you for your own sakes and the
sake of humanity, to desert at once and in a body, the
man whom you fall well know, by bitter experience,
has but deceived you from the first moment you were
engaged in his service by his interested myrandons.
How many of you are there who were induced to
come to the country as peaceable emigrants? (some
bringing wives and children). How were you received
when you arrived in Nicaragua? Were you assigned
land by the colonization office? were you farnished
with seeds and agricultural implements, and facilitated
in taking possession of, and commencing the cultivation of your 250 acres (ermore) of land? you cry along
with us, no? and we respond what you full well know;
you were handed a mustet or rifle at your introduction
to Nicaragua, and told you were carolled in some company to fight for the land you were to have, and fight
for it too, against the natural and rightful owners of it;
but above all, you were to fight to advance the mad for it 100, against the natural and rightful owners of it; but above all, you were to fight to advance the mad ambition of a man so devoid of natural sympatties and the sentiments which ennoble fouran nature, that he would feel no compunction of conscience in destroying a world, did he but think he would reign King, even

a world, did he but think he would reign king, even only over its decolation.

To one and all who came, with whatever expectations or under whatever inducements, we ask what thanks or emolument have you received, or can you expect to receive from impoverished Nicaragua, or thankless, unfeeling Walker? For all the toils and privatione, the hight marchings and watchings, the hurgerings and thirstings, the sickness, wounds and battles you have experisuced, and suffered in one form or other, we answer, emphatically and truly, none; where is the realization of all the brilliant promises from time to time made by the archillibuster and his myrmdons? Vanished into thin air, or rather into the sulpturous vapor of villainous gunpowder.

What benefit have you received, or are you likely to receive, from the heard-fought battles of Rivas first and econd, Virgin Bay, Massya, or Granada, or the terrible sufferings of the return from Santa Ross? Think of the horrors of the siege of Granada, where the sick and dying lay mingled with the deed and wounded, where innocent and helpless women and children were dying in your very sight from privation and sickness, while you yourselves were supporting a feeble streagth, upon unsatural and loathsome food, to enable you to rasist a victorious enemy: and victorious only through the notorious incapability of him whom you looked to for guidance and direction.

And all these trials and horrors you have axperienced for no other available purpose but to gratify the wildest species of insate ambition with which God ever scourged humanity for its sins.

This man does not even possess the tact or ability to gain and keep some small portion of the respect of yourselves, his soldiers. You do not either love or respect him as a man, or confide in him as a good general. Why, then, do you still ching to him? Is it that you fear treacherous treatment on the part of an enemy who offer such liberal even generous terms? If such should be the reason for your still adhering to a dishonorable God and sans only over its desolation.
To one and all who came, with whatever expects

Desert it, then, one and all; and, for the sake

Desert it, then, one and all; and, for the sake of humanity, by so doing, put a speedy end to the maximity bloodshed and suffering which has so uselessly entitled Nicaragua to the spithet which once attached to our now happy and peaceful Kentucky, of the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

C. Albert, late Company A 2d Ridee; N. Mohite, do. do. D. Ist. Infantry; J. Francis, do. do. C. in Infantry; M. Dowdy, do. do. do. T. D. Chanlet, do. do. do. J. B. Sarries, do. do. F. int Ridee; O. Eliott, do. do. d. 1st. Ridee; W. Spitz, do. do. do.; John Smith, do. do. do.; J. Molangtha, do. do. do. do. J. Wulliamses, do. do. do. feata & trae, late Nevy; S. S. Roembacket, C. int Ridee; C. F. Elinwood, late Sergt. Company C. California Sec-

ets, O. P. Gerdwin, G. W. Cherry, G. Barobart, D. W. Brown, M. Badey, N. Saily, W. Brown, E. R. Timney, D. Dedrick, G. Stepper, G. W. Parne, J. Steinner, F. B. Evans, G. S. Live, R. Briand, J. Malor, L. Steinner, F. B. Evans, G. S. Live, R. Briand, J. Malor, L. Steinner, F. B. Evans, G. S. Live, R. Briand, J. Malor, L. Steinner, F. B. Evans, G. S. Live, R. Briand, J. G. Grand, R. Steinner, C. B. Briand, G. L. Steinner, J. B. Evans, G. S. Live, R. G. Live, J. G. G. Grand, R. B. G. G. G. B. Briand, R. P. H. Lyara, do. d. do. T. Steinheisen, G. do. 1. H. Bolter, Late Corporation on pasty D. M. Biller, G. R. Rivers, Late Private do. do. J. J. Gunpary, D. M. Briand, G. G. R. B. Wanner, do. do. H. Hamiton, do. do. C. G. Burns, do. 1. R. J. Powers do. do. H. Hamiton, do. do. J. Varry, late Private Company F. R. Haller, W. M. Hill, do. do. J. Varry, late Private Company F. R. Haller, W. M. Hill, do. do. J. Varry, late Private Company F. R. Haller, W. M. Hill, do. do. J. W. Honsell, do. do. J. Haller, Beyft, J. Ancellmont, late Company A. Light Artiflery; James Percy, do. do. T. W. Mosely, do. do. J. Julion Stewart, late Company G. S. Stewart, late Company F. R. Riffes; P. J. Ancellmont, late R. Stewart, late Company F. R. Riffes; P. S. Stewart, late Company F. R. Riffes; P. M. B. Steinner, do. Steiner, do. G. C. Grand, do. C. G. Faller, do. G. C. G. Barth, do. do. C. Briand, do. do. R. Brady, do. do. J. S. Callin, do. do. R. R. Lagernard, do. do. Haller, J. J. Finns, do. do. R. Brady, do. do. do. J. Cherter, M. O. Haller, J. G. Steinner, J. Grotton, do. do. J. Cherter, J. G. Stein, do. do. C. Charley, do. do. D. R. Haller, J. G. Steinner, J. Grotton, do. do. J. Cherter, J. G. Steinner, J. Grotton, do. do. J. Cherter, J. G. Steinner, J. Grotton, do. do. J. Cherter, J. G. Steinner, J. G. Steinner, J. G. Steinner, J. G. Steinner, J. G. Grotton, do. do. C. Charley, do. do. P. Charley, do. do. S. Brady, do. do. P. Charley, do. do. S. Brady, do. do. P. Charley, do. G. Charley, do. Haller, J. Roy, J. R. Lager, do. Charley, do

An additional force of the men been sent to laberia, which, united with the 400 already there under Gen. Beque, were to march on San Juan del Sur.

Gen. Cabansa, ex President of Honduras, has superceded Gen. Belioso in command of the Salvador troops, and was to march from Leon against Rivas, and Salvador was to send 1,000 additional troops without colay. Besides this, Admiral North of Gustemals has gone up to San José to bring down 1,000 troops in his two vessels, and 1,000 more are to march into Nica-

regua overland.
As the Panama was leaving La Union, Gen. Belloso,

small coaster.

It is positively stated by some of Walker's deserters that his men had unanimously refused to go out of Rexas to fight, but expressed themselves willing to defend their position.

WALKER'S PROSPECTS.

From The Aspinwall Courter
The Costa Rican papers is form us that 3,000 more

troops were to be added to the allied forces, 1,000 to be supplied from each nation. Gen Canas was to march with some 1,500 men from Leon against Rivas, and 1 900 men were to march on San Juan del Sar, so that the intention is to serround Walker's forces with nearly 6,000 men. The numerical odds would then be about twelve to one. That is fearful; and yet we feel confident that, with good officers and in an advantageous position, the victory would be achieved by the handful.

As matters stard, however, we view the prospect on the Pacific side as dark for Walker, although we do not, by any means, consider the matter settled. The desperateness of their situation may sober some of the reckiers and crunken officers, and may incite some of the material which is resty good among the troops to deces of prowers, of which they have heratolors not known themselves capable.

Of the position of the combatants on the San Juan

Of the position of the River, our last news was discouraging enough for the triends of the filibusters. We think different accounts will be heard from Lockbridge and Anderson per the next steamer from Greytown. Whatever they do will

next steamer from Greytown. Wantever it ey do will be done by hard fighting and masterly maneuvering or shrewd sita sgem—and yet, we consider it quite possible for them to open a communication with Walker, especially if recraited with a few more fresh mea.

Should those who have hitherto been the pretended friends of the fillbuster movement in New-York and San Fanciace, as well as New-Orleans, now abandon it, it would seem the almost certain precusor of Watker's destruction, and our lest advices from all these quarters seemed to indicate a strong probability of such a result, though it is said here that a steamer from New Orleans was to have reached Greytown about this time with aid for the San Juan River party.

Thus our readers will perceive that the whole matter of the success or failure of Walker and his forces is as much in the dark as ever. We carnestly hope tout

much in the dark as ever. We earnestly hope toat when our next semi-morthly mail goes to the United States, we may be able to give our readers the account of decisive struggles at all points.

GUALEMALA.

On the i'd of February, Gen. Carrers, President of the Republic, with his suite, paid an official visit to II. B. M. ship Esk, Capt. Sir R. McClure. He was re-ceived with all the honors due to his rank, and ex-pressed himself highly pleased with the attention he

Before leaving the port of San José, the President

Before leaving the port of San Josee, the President gave various orders relative to certain improvements, which are speedily to be effected.

By observations made on board the Esk, the position of the port of San Jose de Guatemala is ascertained to be latitude 13 deg 56 min. N., longitude 90 deg 42 min. W. This is important to shipmasters, as the port is not even laid down on many charts, and on others it is incorrectly placed.

The fair of Feomorphica, which task place from the

The fair of Esquipulea, which took place from the 6th to the 13th of January, was well attended. The sale of rative woolen manufactures and cattle was brick, but the suprly of foreign manufactures far exceeded the demand The Chamber of Representatives have approved of

the propositions made by England and France at the Paris Conference relative to the suppression of privateering, &c. They have siso approved of the treaty made by the representatives of Central America at Washington.

Washington.

On the 17th uit, the velcane of Friego broke out into an active state of emption, which continued for some days. A great quantity of lava was ejected, but as far as is yet known to injury has been done to the towns and plantations in the neighborhood.

eight large mortars, to protect the entrance to the har-ber. The point of Chiquirin is mentioned as the most suitable I calify for the fortification. He mentions that the Government has lately purchased 1,000 arobus (25 lb each) of powder, in addition to the stock on land.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, the value of During the year ending Sept. 30, 1856, the value of imports was \$1.016.720, being \$348.601 more than the previous year. The value of the experts during the same period has been \$1.285,485, being \$228.785 more than the imports, and \$520.161 more than the experts of the previous year. The returns of experts are very incomplete, and it is certain that the value far exceeds the sum declared. The duties on imports have been \$223.288 at the ports, and \$16.600 at the frontier custum-bouses. The expenses of Government for the year have been \$619.348, and the balance in the Treasury is \$26.961—one half in cash and one half in bonds.

bonds.

The Chamber of Deputies have granted extraordi nary powers to the President during the continuance of the war in Nicaragua, giving him authority to use the public revenue from all sources, for the purposes of

The incorporate from an ecute, for the purposes of carrying on the wer.

He is empowered to borrow morey, either from private individuals or Governmente on the security of the rational income; also to impose forced loans from two to two bundred dellars monthly, to be repaid by installments of 8 4° cent of the Custom-House duties,

when convenient.

A Government decree orders United States dimes to be taken at three-quarters of a real; a fine of three times the amount is imposed on all who refuse them at

The Assembly has ratified the treaty made by the Central American Ministers at Washington.

The Assembly has conferred upon Don Rafael Mora, the title of Benemerito de la Patria, and on Generals Mora and Cansa the rank of General of Division in the

Mora and Canas the rank of General of Division in the San Salvador army.

A law has been passed for the encouragement of a national navy, by which all national ships from foreign ports are entitled to a deduction of one-fifth, of the import duties.

To vessels built in the country a reduction of one-half the duties is to be made. To entitle a vessel to these reductions, one fourth of the craw must be citizens of Salvagor.

NEW-GRANADA.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE—PROPOSITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

The Tiempo of Bogota, of the 10th ultimo, announces that Mr. Morse had submitted to the Executive the following articles as the bests of his instructions:

1. Two neutral districts, free and with their own governments, shall be made of the interseceanic track, but dependent on New Granada.

2. Trial by Jury, and religious liberty are to be guaranteed. The suffrage is to be limited to those who hold certain property, and all the inhabitants are to be citizens.

3. The government of the districts is to lend strong 3. The government of the districts is to lend strong ald fmano fuerte/ to the (railroad) Company, and in case of not doing so the North American Consul oan raise a police force and impose temporary contributions, which can sven be levied on the railroad or the passengers. It this matter the Consus will have more authority than the Amembly or the municipality, from whom the transit is exempt from interference.

4. They code the full covereignty of the islands of Taboga, Tabogailla, Perico and Culebra, near Panama, to the United States, to construct areensis and a naval depot.

ms, to the United States, to comercie: are the honorapaval depot.

5. In case of secessity, the districts can be honorably occupied by military ferces from the United States.

6. The rights ever the railroad are ceded to the United States. She will pay for the damages of the 15th of
April, and the United States give a large sum of mency
to New-Granada, from which is to be discounted what
New-Granada cught to pay for the 15th of April.

ours is not stated.

Timpo argues that Nov-Grands is in as

r to O P Go dwin G. W Cherry, G. Barnbartt D. W. Brown, | bound for make any reparation for the little of Apall. the housever, admis that the conduct of G. v. Pabres, to reising, after having two the order to fire on the vation has not beconsofticeatly explained or i quied me. In this we agree that the Premso.

We learn that the G verument had promp 1 and

positively refused Mr. More's propositi a; that he had requested that they might be reconsidered but the there was not the least prospect of the depision being

there was not the least prospect of the depision being altered.

In Cengress, the bill introduced by the Secretary of State expressive of the adhesion of New Granada to the paintent international law laid down at the Conference of Paris, has been rejected the House feeding more incitied to adopt the views of the Butted States Government on the subject, as contained in Scotelary Marry's letter of the 18th of July 1856.

The House of Representatives these out, on the second reading, the bill proposed by the Secretary of State declaring entires of the other Republic of South America opticed to citizenship in New Granada.

The Senste three out, on the third resulting, the bill to make all the ports on the Pacinic Ocean free, and the treaty of seminence and territorial boundary between New Granada and Ecuador.

The Secretary of State, on being asked by Congress to state whether the propositions published in the Things were those made by Mr. Morsa, refused to an ever the question, and blewise refused to comply with a formal demana of the House to produce copies of the decuments.

In the House of Representatives, the bill proposed by the Secretary of State for the settlement Mackintosh claims passed the third reading.

NOTHING DEFINITE ACCOMPLISHED POP-ULAR EXCITEMENT AND ANXIETY.

From The Aspinwall Courier, March 13. Per steamer Dec we are in receipt of Bogota papers to February 19. The most important matter which we find treated of in them is that of the difficulties between the United States and New Granada. At latest nothing had been accomplished. The propositions of Mr. Motse, the special Europy of the United States, we see anoise, he special Europy of the United States, we conference of him and Mr. Bowlin, the Recinent Miniser of the United States at Bogota, with Srs. Line de Pombo and Fibrentine Golzale, Commissione's Pleulpotentiary for the New Granacian Government. There seemed to be but little of the Granacian Government. chares of an acceptance of any arrangement that might be made in said conference by the New Granadian Conbe more in said conference by the New translant Con-gress, and slibengh nothing was positivel, known of the propositions of Mr. Morse, the reception of sach publication of what was deemed to be the substance of them, as had been made, leaves fittle from to hope for an anticable arrangement. The tone of the press and of the majority in Congress is of the hitterest opposi-tion.

The position of Mr. Morse and the character of his The position of Mr. Morse and the contracter of mission are such that an all swances of unarcessary delay would not be admissible, and he would be compelled to demand an answer peremptorily if the deliberations of the afort-said conference should be prolonged beyond a reasonable time. During the providence of the manifest tone existent there, at our latest advices, such arger every would insure an answer in the negative. Fraully, Mr. Morse's presentations are not, strictly speaking,

ercy would insure an answer in the negative are reading, propositions—they are demands; and, as such, have to be speecily acceded to or refared; and a negative an awer must be followed by the return of the messenger of demand to the power that sent him. Upon the consequence of such a result we need not suggest or speculate, for drey are patent to most of our readers.

We most earneatly hips that Mr. Morse will soon be among us, so route for Washington, with the accipation of earlied of his "propositions" or demands and that the Isthmas may thus be relieved of the injurious since the opening of the railroad.

If the "propositions" are studied to those published in Bogots, the result of the mission must be nightly advantageous to us in any event; for if resolved by concession, believe the would be accepted, and if re-ort to the alternative of force should be had, much more would be recurred. But this probability does not so much incide us to the desire to see the end of the matter as the anxiety for a determination of our position and a statistic desired as a statistic desired and a second of the matter as the anxiety for a determination of our position and a statistic desired to see the end of the matter as the anxiety for a determination of our position and a statistic desired to see the end of the matter as the anxiety for a determination of our position and a statistic desired to see the end of the matter as the anxiety for a determination of our position and a statistic desired to see the end of the matter as the anxiety for a determination of our position and a statistic and a second an as the anxiety for a determination of our position and a certainty of permanent government.

EXPLANATION OF THE BRITISH CONSUL

We have received the following letter from Mr. Pelly, H. B. M. a Consul, in reference to the remarks, made in The Star and H. rold, of the 5th, about nis Laving refused to take the evidence of two Billish subjects who went to depose relative to having seen the coad body of an American woman near the railrosal experience. tation, immediately after the massacre of the thin of

April inet BRITISH COSSULATE, Panama, March 6, 1851. In your leading article of yesterday, respecting Sir Possible s report to Congress, you stated that " a respec-Pen bo a report to Congress, you stated that "a respec-table British subject went to my office to depose be-fore me that he had seen the body of a mardered woman lying on the track after the massacres of the light of Apul, and that I ordered the said witness out of my effice, and remed to take his testimony, and that when another British subject wint to confirm the "statement, I professed not to think him worthy of "credit, and returned his evidence." Both there examents are incorrect. On the last day of April Cousal Word sent a Jamaica man, paped

of April, Cousai Ward sent a Jamaica com, named Clare, with a request that I would take his declaration respecting a woman and child he had seen markered near the failload station, between the hours of two and four a m. of the loth of April.

I took Clare's ceclaration, and the document prob-ably forms part of Consul Word's report on the sad

SALVADOR.

The Secretary of War, in his report, recommends that a small marine should be provided to protect the posts, and that a fort should be built at La Union, most ting from twenty to twenty for the Raitroad Company, about 4 a. m. of the 16th of April. On the following day, Mr. Silvers, a respectable old

distery addressed the Governor on the subject, recom-mencing that proper steps should be taken to discover

the perpatrator of this horrible crime.

Sr. Gamnes, the active and worthy Prefect, made a searching inquiry in the matter, and I was assured that there was no truth in the etatements of either Clare or Sivers. It is supposed that the latter saw a young

Respecting Jack Oliver, I can only say that I saw his came it endened in a Canfornia ne sepaperes having beet hearly lynched on his passage to San Francisco for his conduct on the 15th of April. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

REPORT OF THE PERUVIAN CONSUL.

From The Pasama Herald, March 19. The files of the Gaeeta Oficial of Bigots, received by the lest mail, contains the statement of Sr. Runio, the Consul of Peru in this city, relative to the events of the lish of April. It is stated that it was overlooked when the report of the Secretary was published. As this decement is much too lengthy to translate and give a place to in our columns, we shall content curselves by polating out a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runiu has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the errors into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the error into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the error into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the error into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the error into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the error into waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the error into waien and the error into waien waien Mr. Runium has been as a few of the error into waien was a few of the error into waien waien water was a few of the error into waien waien waien waien waien water w

Sr. Macio, is his certificate, says that the foreigners first the pistol at the man Luna and wounded him, a statement which to evidence on either side corroborates. Sr. Kubio states that it was a dark night, when every ore who remembers that tatal evening knows that it was bright morellight. Of this tact, at least, Sr. Rubio might have convinced himself without being at the

one of the massacre. All we have to say is, once more to repeat that messe consular reports are of no value or importance, as they do not even embedy (except in one instance) any evi-cence efficially taken by the gentlemen who make them, and we believe that they wid have very little weight with the United States Government, whose attempts to obtain a pacific rettlement of the quastion appear to be all in vain, for from the course pursued by New Granaca in now denying that any reparation is due for the events of that faral night, and that no blame rests with any of the people, we should not be blame reits with any of the people, we should not be exprised to find that in eix months (if the negotiations last so long) the executive at Bogota will be found isit to long) the executive at Bogota will be found ready to ascert that no riot or massacre of any kind took piece on the 15th of April, 1856, and that the whole affair is a base invention of the Americans, and a shallow pretext for the United States Government to pick a quarrel about the Isthmus.

Copper Currency.—Now that the Government and people are unanimous in adopting the American currency of dollars and ceats, and that books and accounts in banks and public offices are to be kept in accordance with that system, would it not be a wholesome move on the part of our Legislarure to place our copper coins on an equality in value with the cents of the United States? We some months ago, in accounting for the scarcity of "coppers" in Canada, showed plainly that, being current in the frontier towns of New-York at the par value of cects, (as well as in the extreme western part of this Province, where the Federal currency has long been in vogue,) the tuns of copper issued by our tasks were taken to there by traders and spoundary, who realised a profit upon them of 30 per cent. An equalization, therefore, of the "copper" with the "cent" would put an end to this profitable "operation," and our dealers would not be inconvenienced, as they now are, by the want of "small change" Besides, from the proximity of the States and Canada, and their initinate or menercial relations, a similarity of correscoy would prove mutually beneficial and our venient when the coinages respectively used are assimilated.

[Kingston (Ca.) News, March 21.

A Great Wooll Growers.—The Menchester Mirror COPPER CURRENCY .- Now that the Government and

Hated. [Kingston (Ca.) Nows, March 21.

A GREAT WOOL GROWER.—The Monchester Mirror cape that Mr. Abraham Molvin of Weare, N. H., recently sold 25 000 fb of Spanish merino wool to parties in Bestro for 60 cents a pound, amounting to \$15 000. The weet was his own raising, and part of a three years' stock.

TRAVELERS OUIDE

TIME OF B. B. TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.

HUNCH OF S. B. INGUING LINES OF SHEET AND STANDARD OF SHEET AND SH HARLER HUALD - Inquit, entered Where and Grain referen-nile a m. safe and W. 2. all extrons beyond Withouth finding, still a m. Billiercon Tra. a. Ways Bridge and all city of White Plant 440 m. S. A. & Kapping and Allery chies statute Well White Plant 450 p. — Create P. Way Trans. all statements of the Con-traint for Withouth Bridge 1 and 6 m. 130, and 6 p. a. (On W seeded and Sarawkay these at 1. 2. p. m.) Trains for White Plants. 1100 a. m. 230, 500 and 616 p. m.

ARW BAVEN ADAB - Dept. Street may and Canal offer 7.0 a. n. Account dation through all stations and English in ... Bostic Stipres, framined and Englished englished in ... Bostic Stipres, framined and Englished englished in ... Accounts dation through all stations ... 300 p. ... Express and Accommodation Through south all stations ... 400 p. ... Express and Accommodation Through south all stations ... 500 p. n. ... Accounts Special, all stations to Norwall ... 500 p. n. ... Four til Special, all stations to Norwall ... 515 p. n. ... Four tilbuster Special, all stations to Norwall ... 515 p. n. ... Four tilbuster Special, all stations to Port Cheese

LONG STLAND ROAD.—[Depot, South Forry, Broadly and the annual content of the property of the sections through the content of the section of the property of the section of the property of the section of

ERIE ROAR- [Depot. toot of Dame street, North Street, 1982 a.m. - Chaville Milk Train, all statums.

1982 a.m. - Chaville Milk Train, all statums chair statums.

1983 a.m. - Mail all statums except for a particular statum.

1984 a.m. - Paternea Accommedation from Jersey City.

1985 m. - Suderna Accommedation from Jersey City.

1985 m. - Suderna Accommedation from Jersey City.

1985 m. - Suderna Accommedation from Jersey City.

1986 m. - Express to Patterna, Accommedation to Middletows.

1988 p. m. - Suderna Accommedation from Jersey City.

1989 m. - Paterna Accommedation from Jersey City.

KEW JERGET ROAD.—(Bepot, foot of Courtainst stress. N. S. 8.00 a. in — Mail and Express Through, principal efficient.
11:00 in — Mail and Express Through, principal stations.
12:00 in — A commodation through all stations.
12:00 p. in — New Branswich, all stations to New Branswich.
12:00 p. in — New Branswich, all stations.
13:00 p. in — New Branswich, all stations.
14:00 p. in — New Branswich, all stations.
15:00 p. in — New Branswich, all stations.
15:00 p. in — New Branswich, all stations.
15:00 p. in — New Branswich all stations.
16:00 p. in — New Branswich all

HORRIS AND ESSEX ROAD—Depot, foot of Courtmetest, N. R. 840 at m.—Rarkettatuwn Passenger, all Time Table stations, 1200 at m.—Orange and Millerra Accommodation of a should be 200 p. m.—Harkettown Passenger, all Time Table stations, 5,10 p. m.—Morristown Accommodation, all stations

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL ROAD -[Depot. Pier So. S. North Rive Total a.m.—To Easton and intermediate stations 1:00 a.m.—Somerville, all stations (S.N. Jursey R. R. to Elizabeth Cler. 3: 0 p. m.—Fanton, all stations 5:00 p. m.—Somerville, all stations (By N. Jersey R. R. to Elizabeth City.

CAMDEN AND ARROY ROAD. (Depot Por No. 1, Samery 500 a. m. Accommodation to Philadelphia, all stations. 500 a. m. Accommodation to Philadelphia, all stations.
Life p. m. Emarant, through to Philadelphia, all stations.
200 p. m. Express, through to Philadelphia, all extrons.
200 p. m. Emgrest Through all stations.
All my by teamboarts John Potter, Atlas and Transport, to Amboy.
FLURING RAILROAD. — Depot Pulson Market slep.)
The steamer Island City, which runs in connection with this road, leaves
at 6:45, 8 and 10 a. m., 4 and 5:30 p. m.

CITY ITEMS. The bleak winds of March yesterday materially

abated their fury, and the fulfillment of the proverb, "Comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb," seedsed grateful y probable. It was a buight, peaceful mornurg-one of those sunny Sabbaths so fondly stored in the memory to be looked back to with perennial pleasure -a Sunday such as every body remembers as marking bright places in the days of childhood; and although it wanted the celightful a cessions of the country, the fresh grass, the babbling brook, the whistle of the robin, the bleating of young lambs, the lowing of kine, and all the inspiring aroms of the farm, it was stil a glorious Spring Sabbath. The vexed and tormenting dust, undisturbed by wheels and hoofs and boops, no larger threatened to suffocate the people, but rested quietly in heavy winrows along the side walks; the thunder of the wheels of Commerce was husbed, and Labor remained at home to cleanse from his hard hancs and honest brow the grime of the dirtiest week on record. So there were few persons abroad, and the streets were bare and still. The monotonous cry of the newsboys and the shrick of the mikinga alone broke the silence, until the sweet clamor of the Surcesy School bells, and the heavier tolling for morning service called forth the few—the very few—who attend the ministrations of the Word in this wicked city. There was a Steepy Hollowness in the air-a lazy, Spring feverish rensuous sensation-a desire t ounge in sunny corners and inviting doorways-a chloroformic languor, as if the world was sinking into a pleasant nap, and humanity didn't care. In the afternoon April coquetted with March, and clouds of every shape and bue skimmed along the horizon, until, gathering in sufficient force, the aeroal battalions charged full upon the sun and cut him off from the earth for the remainder of the day. It was not warm; but the sharp, cutting northern wind was pleasantly missed, at d the steel-gray color of the sky softened into he deep blue tint of Spring. Still, the people did not at year, and the streets were almost deserted, save by the spasmocie rush, now and then, of a machine in the expectation of a fire, and the more orderly tread of the imposing escort of some unnamed and unknown passetger for the grave. So the day passed from snilling morning to fickle noon, and a dul, dreamy

THE AMERICAN THEATER. - To-night will be given the last performance for the present at the Chambersatreet Theater, and the company will then dispand and seek their fortunes in other directions. Although they have struggled manfully for the time they have been together, they have been unable to successfully compete with the larger and older establishments, and are compelled now to close their doors for lack of

It is a matter of much regret that an actor of the sterling excellence of Mr. E. L. Davenport should ever have consented to interest himself in this enterprise. To meet the requirements of the Chambers-street audispess, it was necessary to produce a series of trashy, mele-dramatic, blood and-thunder pieces, for the most part utterly without merit, in which Mr. Davenport was required to perform parts unworthy his talents. and far beneath his dignity as an eminent actor. The speculation has proved unprofitable, and he has lost money, while he has certainly gained no fame, although a single misstep, however serious, could detract little from his well-carned reputation. The pubic were sincerely sorry to see him withdraw from the theater of Mr. Burton, and it really seems to us a great oversight on the part of the various managers of the city that an actor so universally popular was ever permitted to sacrifice his time in an unremunerative thea-ter. It does not seem possible that Mr. Davenport purely from his own choice would prefer playing "Brian Boroibme" and "The Scalp-Hunter" to a few scanty benches of newsboys to acting "Hamlet" and Benedich" to crowded and appreciative audiences. Wheever, whether actor or manager, is responsible for the past error, we hope will see the future reparation, and not besitate to make speedy atonem Mr. Davenport has lost something, the managers have leet something, and the public have, perhaps, lost

Capt. Rynders, the new United States Marshal, justified before Commissioner Norton on Saturday. Wm. N. Ternure and Wm. M. Tweed became his ordemen in \$20,000 spiece. The Captain then west into the Marshal's rooms, and apprized the officers whom he found there that, as he had friends to prowide for, they would probably be obliged to walk the plank without delay. Deputy Marshals Thompson and De Argelis are, we understand, to be retained. The examination of the Commercial class in Mr.

McNary's Grammar School, on Friday, was witnessed by a large number of sencol officers, merchants and frierds of education, who have become interested in the success of the measure. The exercises in penmanthip were conducted in concert, and gave the most flattering results. The rapicity and freedom of hand were remarkable. The exercises in arithmetic and book-keeping were conducted by Mr. Wight, the Vice-Principal, with marked ability, and the success of the popile was unusually satisfactory. About one-third of the members of the highest class have, at the request of parents, been admitted into the new come section, and is composed of pupils who will graduate from the sel-col to the counting-room without entering the Free Academy section of the class. The instruction

in Preced is consducted by Prof. Backelor, upon bin ew sistem, with much success, and many of the bept have martered the procucal difficulties of prome ciation almost estars ly in a very short time. troduction of commercial or business classes into all the boys' grammar schools would be a valuable impreve prest is the course of study.

CITY MONTALITY.-The City Inspector reports 445 deaths during the past week-a decrease of 14 as compared with the return of the week provious. The thowing figures exhibit the number of deaths de the past two weeks among adults and children, data-

guishing the sexes:

Men. Women. Boys. Girls. Total.

Week ending March 21. 79 70 181 133 60

Week ending March 38...79 73 152 139 63

Among the priceip decuses of death were the follow ing: Consumption, 55; convulsions (infantile), 31; inflammation of the lungs, 37, scariet fever, 46; measles, 7; maraen us (infantue), 17; cropsy in the head, 20; small-pex, 6; croup, 15. There were also 8 deather of brouchitis, 8 of congestion of the brain, 6 of congestion of the lungs, 5 of disease of the heart, 7 of brooping cough, 10 of inflammation of the bowels, 8 of inflemmation of the brain, 3 of teething, 7 premeture births, 33 still-born, and 6 from violent causes. Of the whole number 44 were inmates of the public institutions. The following is a classification of the diseases and the total number of deaths in each class of disesse: Bonce, joints, &c., 6; brain and nerves, 80; generative organs. 7; heart and blood vessels, 10; lange, threat, &c , 138, old age, 5; skin, &c , and eraptive evers, (5, stillborn and premature births, 40; Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 61; nocertain seat and pereral fevers, 30; urinary organs, 3; total, 445. The tumber of deaths, compared with the correspendick weeks in 1855 and 1856, was as follows:

N-es ending March St. 1855 682
Noek on 'ng March 29, 1856 621
Noek on 'ng March 29, 1856 621
The battvaty table gives 334 natives of the United

Sister, 70 of Ireland 23 of Germany, 7 of England, of France 1 of Switzerland, and 4 each of Scotland

We I-nin that a wealthy gentleman of this vicinity hes just given to four of the prominent painters of the city comm scions of unusual magnitude. The artists n que ton are Messrs. Huntington, Hicke, Rossiter and Baker. Each is to paint a picture fifteen feet by nine, grouping from twenty to thirty distinguished living personages of this country. Thus Mr. Huctington is to paint the eminent merchants the picture of Mr. Hicks will represent men and women who have become famous in American literature; that of Mr. Roselter will give the portraits of scientific men, and that of Mr. Baker of artists. These interesting works are to be commenced immediately.

Hoors Savan HER !- As the steamer Commonwealth came alonyside the wharf at New-London on Friday night, on the passage from Norwich to New-York, sey walked overboard and would have been drowned but for the boops in her dress, which rendered the same somewhat balloonish, and withal answered the purpose of a more complicated life-preserver. The night was very dark, and it was nearly half an hour before she could be extricated from her perilous sitnation, during which time the hoops were sufficiently strong to buoy her up and prevent her from sinking.

A RUSSIAN PRINCE SWINDLED BY AN EMIGRANT RUSNIE -- Prince Michel Hilkoff, a Russian nobleman, on his way to Washington with letters of introduction to the President, was, while in company with another Russian gentleman, accosted by a German emigrant runner in the lower part of the city on Saturday morning, and induced by him to visit a ticketffice in West street, near the Jersey City Ferry, where he was induced to pay double price for ticket for bimself and friend for passage to Wilmington, Del. Not liking to be imposed on, the Prince, as soon as he discovered that he had been defrauded, went in search of a policeman, and soon fell in with Capt Beanett of the Central Park Police, who, on learning through an interpreter what had taken place, immediately pro-ceeded to the ticket-office and arra ted the offender. The whole parry then went before Justice Consolly, and the lanc-shark was compelled to disgorge. He, bowever, saved himself from being locked up, as the Prince was abxious to set to Washington, and could not afferd time to stay and prosecute him.

THE FORGERIES UPON THE BUFFALO CITY BANK .-John L. Kumberly, e-q , and Joseph Stringham, esq., President and Carber of the Buffale City Bank of Bufficle, are not the persons alluded to in a paragraph published in our paper relative to the counterfeit fives' upon the above back. It was supposed by the police that the signatures on the counterfeit bills were these of persons well known to them as dealers in of the genuine officers of that bank. The Kimberly we had reference to was arrested last Summer by Offi cer Masterson of the Chief's office, with a number of counterfeit bills in his possession. Upon being taken into custody, he stated that he obtained the bills from Taylor Brothers of Chatham square, who were subsequestly arrested by the police on the same charge.
The tames of Taylor and Kimberly appearing on these counterfeit "fives" the police concluded that they were the san e persons with whom they had dealings some three months previously, and that the other sigpature to the bills-Joseph Stringham-was of the

same bogus character, especially as there was a wellknown counterfeitor in this city of that name. The following is an explanatory note from one of Mr. Kimberly's friends in this city:

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trabuse.

Siz: 1 totice by your police report this morning the honorable rames of John L. Kimberry, President of the Buffalo City Bank, at o J. seph Stringham. Its Cashier associated with counteresting, &c. Those two gentlemen are among the oldest, weak talest and most respectable citizens of the City of Buffalo In justice to them, please correct this stander.

JOHN S. IDS.

March, 25, 1207.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE-WELL-KNOWN CHARACTERS.-In August last, as will be remembered, Mr. Authory Lambrecht of No. 32 Avenue A, an ex Councilman from the Seventeenth Ward, while attending a political meeting in the Park had his pocket picked of a watch there, said to be worth \$90. Mr. L. instantly seized the asserted thisf about the waist and held him fast till Officer Duns of the Seventeenth Ward came up and conducted him to the Sixth Ward Station House. The fellow, who gave he name as Samuel Goodman, managed to escape from his cell (an insecure one) before moraing, for which Captain Downing of the Sixth Ward Police was unjustry censured. Since that time, till very recent y, Goodman has been absent from the city and a fagitive rom justice. About the 1st inst. Captain Dowling, in passing through the City of Baltimore on his way to Washington, discovered Goodman, who, however, did ot wish to recognize the Captain, and attempted to ev-de bim, but it was of no use. Goodman's self-bacishment from New-York was very unpleasant, and he langed to return to the scenes of some of his most bribiant exploits in relieving the unwary of their valuables. Goodmen imagined that he had matters concerning the watch theft nearly arranged to his estisfaction, and be believed no one would molest him, unless it would be Captain Dowling. Accordingly, be wrote a letter to the Captain on the subject. The owing is a copy:

lowing is a copy:

"Captain Dowling.
"Dear Sie: As I have several friends that I wish to visit in New-York, my parents included, I would take this method of inquiring of you if I could do so in safety. There is no person to make a charge against me without you feel segrerated on account of my avoiding you in Baltimore, and wist to make a charge against the for breaking out of the Station-House. You must not feel angre at me for avoiding you in Baltimore, as I am naturally very nervous, and the sight of a man of your well-hoown abilities naturally accided me. I felt angre at myself imm edistely afterward to this that I did not go up and seast to you, as I should have desire and as for my getting out of the first income it was life of each with me, as I should out of the first have first income in the first law of nature. I do not think I gas much to blame, and as I have never previously give you caused to have any ill-will against us, I do not think you would injure me any more than your day would require as an efficer. In conclusion, I would state that if there is at this I can do to establish myself in your good grace, I sat ything I can do to establish myself in your good grace, I sat ything I can do to establish myself in your good grace, I sat ything I can do to establish myself in your good grace, I sat ything I can do to establish myself in your good grace, I sat ything I can do to establish myself in your good grace, I sat ything I can do to establish myself in your good grace, I sat ything I can do to establish myself in your good grace, I sat you good grace good grace good

Capt. Dowling and Sergeant Jourses hav